

LOGINOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARKHANOV, V.V., inzh.; KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.,
kand.khim.nauk

Experimental shop for treating asbestos-cement pipes with thermo-
setting resins. Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.9:24-25 S '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

(Pipe, ~~Asbestos-cement~~) (Resins, Synthetic)

LOGINOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.,
kand. khim. nauk; TARKHANOV, V.V., inzh.; MIRONOV, A.I., inzh.;
FEDIUKINA, Ye.P., inzh.

Investigating experimental asbestos-cement gas mains. Ispol'.
gaza v nar. khoz. no.243-22 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya nemetallicheskih materialov Saratovskogo
gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного
instituta po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

LOGINOV, V.S.; KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; TARKHANOV, V.V.; ASTAF'YEV, N.A.

Quick-hardening polymer mortar based on phenol-formaldehyde
resins. Stroi.mat. 9 no.3:33-34 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Phenol condensation products) (Mortar)

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand. khim. nauk; AKSENOVA, G.V., inzh.

Using phenol epoxy adhesives for gluing asbestos cement. Ispol'.
gaza v nar. khoz. no.2:36-40 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya nemetallicheskih materialov Saratovskogo
gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo
instituta po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand. khim. nauk; KHITROVA, M.I., inzh.; MILOVANOV,
V.I., laborant

Adhesive for plastics made with polystyrene. Ispol'. gaza v nar.
khoz. no.2:47-52 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya nemetallicheskih materialov Saratovskogo
gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo
instituta po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

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... 543 6 - 12/543 13/543 14 ...
... 12/543 14

... V. G. Gordin ...

... of ...

... zhelezobeton, no. 5, ...

... construction material, polymer ...

The authors present a description of ... of proper-
ties based upon ...
... are ...
...

... this type are (in kg): ordinary sand - 1500; finely ground sand - 150;
... 180-200; cobalt petrolate 12.4-12.5; isopropyl alcohol hydroperoxide
... temperature of +130 ...

ACCESSION NR: AP5001774

0

... and in 7 days reaches 80% of its 28-day strength. Higher temperatures
... quicker bonding of aggregates; the authors indicate that the rate of
... strength varies with temperature.
... Compressive, axial-tensile, and flexure strengths were measured and

... each step increment equal to 0.1 times the compressive strength. Figure 1
... gives the variation of strength with temperature and time.

... none

OTHER: 000

Card 2/6

— 11-04-65

REVISION NR: AP5001774

ENCLOSURE: 01

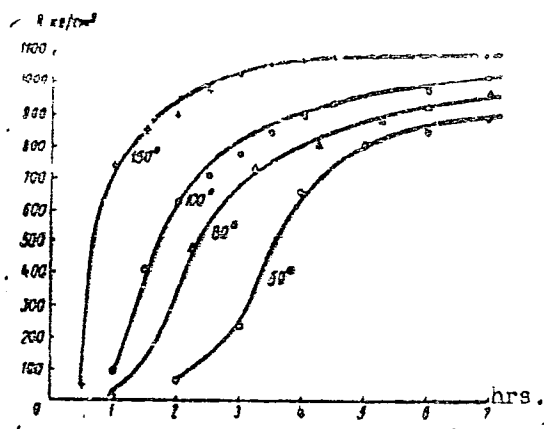


Fig. 1. Hardness of plastoconcrete at various temperatures

Card 3/5

L 22904-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001774

ENCLOSURE: 02

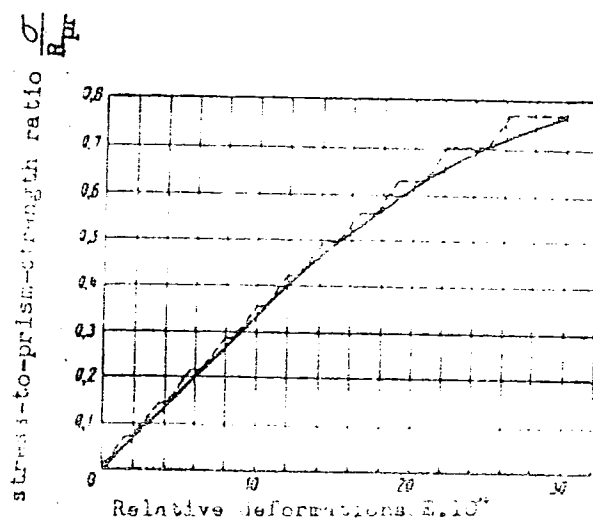
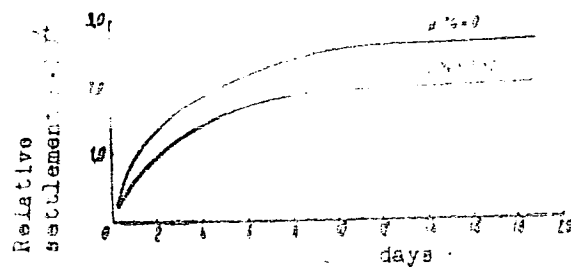


Fig. 2. Modulus of deformation of plastic concrete

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AP5001774

ENCLOSURE: 03



Graph of plastic concrete settlement

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L 22304-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001774

ENCLOSURE: 04

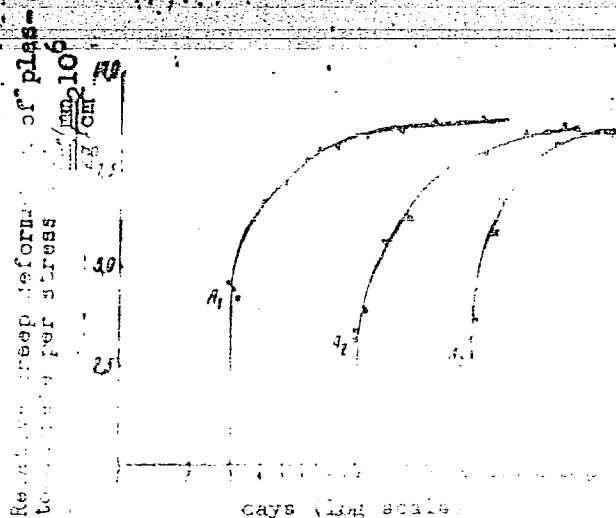


Fig. 4. Development of creep deformation with time

Card 6/6

ANTIPIN, V.I.; BUDANOV, N.D.; KOTLUKOV, V.A.; LEYBOSHITS, A.M.;
 PROKHOROV, S.P., kand.geol.-miner.nauk; SIRMAN, A.P.;
 FALOVSKIY, A.A.; SHTEYN, M.A.; BASKOV, Ye.A.; BOGATKOV,
 Ye.A.; GANEYEVA, M.M.; ZARUBINSKIY, Ya.I.; IL'INA, Ye.V.;
 KATSIYAYEV, S.K.; KOMPANIYETS, N.G.; NELYUBOV, L.P.;
 PONOMAREV, A.I.; REZNICHENKO, V.T.; RULEV, N.A.; TSELIGOROVA,
 A.I.; ALSTER, R.K.; SHVETSOV, P.F.; VYKHODTSEV, A.P.; KOTOVA,
 A.I.; KASHKOVSKIY, G.N.; LOSEV, F.I.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.I.;
 PROKHOROV, S.P.; MATVEYEV, A.K., dots., retsenzents; CHEL'TSOV,
 M.I., inzh., retsenzents; KUDASHOV, A.I., otv. red.; PETRYAKOVA,
 Ye.P., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[State of flooding and conditions for the exploitation of coal-
 bearing areas in the U.S.S.R.] Obvodnennost' i usloviya eksplu-
 atatsii mestorozhdenii ugol'nykh raionov. Pod nauchn. red.
 S.P.Prokhorova. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962. 243 p.
 (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidro-
 geologii i irzhenernoy geologii. 2. Kafedra geologii i geo-
 khimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo
 universiteta (for Matveyev).
 (Coal geology) (Mine water)

CHERNUKHIN, A.A., inzh.; KASHKOVSKIY, I.K., inzh.

Expenditures on high-voltage networks in the construction of large electric power plants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no. 9:115-123 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy inshenerno-ekonomicheskij institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Predstavlena nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratoriyey ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva Mosgorsovnarkhoza. (Electric power distribution)

KASHKOVSKIY, I.K.

Problem concerning the determination of future unit indices of
networks carrying voltages of 110 kv. and higher. Obshch.energ.
no.4:74-83 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric power distribution)

KASHKOVSKIY, I.K., inzh. (Moskva)

Some problems concerning the prediction of expenditures on the
construction of future high-voltage power transmission lines.
Elektrichestvo no.10:9-16 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric lines—Overhead)

KASHKOVSKIY, M. D.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Analgesics

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 32878

Author : Kashkovskiy M. D., Arutyunyan G. S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Antorphan (N-Allylnormorphine) as an Antagonist of Promedol and Isopromedol.

Orig Pub : Farmakol. i toksilologiya, 1957, 20, No 1, 17-22

Abstract : Muscular relaxation, slowed respiration (from 180-130 to 20-12 per minute), and loss of pain sensitivity set in 10 to 15 minutes after promedol (I) and isopromedol (II) in doses of 10 mg/kg were administered to rabbits. The intravenous administration of antorphan (N-allylnormorphine; III) in a dose of 2 mg/kg removed the depressing effect of I and II on respiration, restored motor activity and pain sensitivity. Upon the simulta-

Card 1/3

The repeated administration of III (in a total

Card 2/3

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Analgesics

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 32878

Abstract : dose of 250 mg/kg) did not reduce the number of fatal results caused by morphine. The subcutaneous administration of III in doses of 10 to 50 mg/kg produced no change in pain sensitivity in the animals, but reduced the pain relieving activity of I, II, and morphine. The intravenous administration of III to mice in a dose of 200 mg/kg caused no changes in the general condition of the animals. A dose of 300 mg/kg of III killed all the experimental animals. A drop in blood pressure and either stimulated respiration or no change in the latter were observed in cats anesthetized with urethan following the administration of III in a dose of 1 to 50 mg/kg.

Card 3/3

SHVARTSMAN, B.Kh.; VOLKOVA, N.S.; SHAVLOKHOVA, T.T.; GABILEV, V.Kh.;
KASHKOVSKIY, M.S.

Industrial testing of the methods of obtaining high-grade
alumina from nepheline. TSvet. met. 35 no.7:41-45
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Nepheline)

(Alumina)

KASHKOVSKIY, V.G.

USSR/Form Animals. Honey Bee

Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35766

Author : Kashkovskiy V.G.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Influence of the Removal of the Queen on the Productivity of Bee Colonies (Vliyeniye otvora matki na produktivnost' pcholinnykh semy)

Orig Pub : Pcholovodstvo, 1957, No 9, 36-38

Abstract : In one of the two groups, each consisting of 4 colonies, the queens were removed at the beginning of the main collecting period. In the experimental group, the honey crop before the main collecting period was 35.6 kg. and during the same period it amounted to 87.6 kg.; the control group produced 40.05 and 44.45 kg., respectively. The net output of honey in the experimental colonies was 43.2kg. and in the control ones, 4.5 kg. (the experiment was conducted under conditions of a poor collecting period in the Pskov'sk Region of the Moscow Oblast').

Card : 1/1

AUTHOR: Kashkovskiy, V.G. SOV-26-58-8-43/51

TITLE: A Pest of Apiaries (Vreditel' pasek)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958,⁴⁷ Nr 8, p 120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The *Potosia hungarica* Hrbst. beetle occurs in large numbers in the East-Kazakhstan Oblast', where it is incorrectly called maybug by the local inhabitants. It can be seen frequently on the flowers of dog roses, *Lavatera thuringiae* L., yellow acacia, steppe *Caragana* and other plants. The author's research group - while working in apiaries in the Kirov District of the East-Kazakhstan oblast' between 1954 and 1957 - often found the beetle in beehives feeding on bee-bread and honey. In 1957, the beetle was especially numerous. In the apiary of the kokhoz imeni S.M. Kirov, 8 to 23 beetles were counted in each of the 130 beehives, feeding on bee-bread rather than on open honey. When the beehive is opened, the beetle immediately assumes the dead position

Card 1/2

A Pest of Apiaries

SOV-26-58-8-43/51

but soon starts to crawl about. Sometimes the bees attacked the beetle, but their stings could not penetrate the chitinous armor. The beetles cause a twofold damage: they eat the valuable bee nutrition and spoil blossoms and flowers also visited by bees.

ASSOCIATION: Kemerovskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opyt-naya stantsiya (The Kemerovo State Agricultural Experimental Station)

1. Beetles--Ecology

Card 2/2

KASHKUREVICH, M.

What flour mills gained by joining the factory administration.
Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.6:30-31 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Zavodoupravleniye No.4 Stavropol'skogo tresta Glavmuki.
(Flour mills)

KASHKUREVICH, M.

We exceeded our production plan for the 21st Party Congress. Muk.-
elev.prom. 25 no.3:11-12 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Stavropol'skogo mel'nichnogo kombinata.
(Stavropol--Grain milling)

KASHKUREVICH, M.

Improvements in planning production costs at flour, groat,
and feed mills. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.8:25-28 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Stavropol'skogo mel'kombinata.
(Grain milling)

KASHKUREVICH, M.

Workers of the Stavropol Grain Milling Combine have fulfilled their socialist tasks ahead of time. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.2: 6-7 F '61. (MIRA 14'4)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Stavropol'skogo mel'kombinata.
(Stavropol--Flour mills)

KASHKUREVICH, M.

Concerning the work of the mixed fodder department of the Stavropol grain milling combine. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.2:24 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Stavropol'skogo mel'nichnogo kombinata.

(Stavropol--Grain milling)

KASHKUREVICH, M.

In the Stavropol' grain milling combine. Muk.-elev. prom. 28
no.5:4-5 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Stavropol'skogo mel'nichnogo
kombinata.

(Stavropol'—Flour mills)

KASHKUREVICH, M.

Fulfill the seven-year plan in six years. Muk.-elev. prom. 28
no.10:3 0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Stavropol'skogo mel'nichnogo
kombinata.

(Stavropol Territory--Flour mills)

MANYULOV, A.; KASHKUREVICH, M.

Toward new frontiers. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.3:5 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Kazkhleboprodukt (for Manyulov). 2. Nachal'nik plavnogo otdela
Stavropol'skogo mel'nichnogo kombinata (for Kashkurevich).

KASHKUREVICH, M.

Transfer of industrial approach tracks to the railroad administration.
Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.8:29 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Stavropol'skogo mel'nichnogo kombinata.

Kashkurov M
KASHKUROV, M.

Barnaul melange manufacturing combine is twenty-five years old.
Tekst.prom. 17 no.12:11-12 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Nachal'nik planovo-proizvodstvennogo otdela Barnaul'skogo
melanzhevogo kombinata.
(Barnaul--Textile fabrics)

D'YAKOV, I.; KASHIAKOV, M.; NOSENKOV, M.; SYSOYEV, V.

Motor vehicles of the ZIL-133 family. Avt. transp. 42 no.7:
42-44 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod im. Likhacheva.

KASHLAKOV, M. [V.]

27306 KASHLAKOV, M. - Ustanovka Dvigatelya Zis-120 Na Avtomobil' Zis-5. Avtomobil',
1949, No 8, S. 17-19.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

KASHLAKOV, M.Y., inzhener; OSIPOVA, V.N., inzhener; ZARUBIN, A.G., inzhener;
KRIGER, A.M., redaktor; SHTEYNGART, M.D., redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[ZIS-151 automobile; instructions for its care and operation]
Avtomobil' ZIS-151; instruktsiia po ukhodu i ekspluatatsii. Mo-
skva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955.
174 p. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo avtomobil'noy pro-
myshlennosti. 2. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda (for Kriger)
(Motor trucks)

ARMAND, G.B.; VYAZ'MIN, V.A.; GRINSHTEYN, L.M.; GOL'DBERG, G.I.; GOLUBEV,
B.S.; KASHLAKOV, M.V.; KRASNOPEVTSEV, M.P.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.;
KURAYEV, A.V.; KAYUKOV, G.I.; MASHATIN, V.I.; MOLOTILOV, V.I.;
NERUSH, A.R.; PRAL', G.I.; RAGUSKAYA, L.F.; RUBINSHTEYN, S.M.;
SEMENKOV, P.L.; TARASOV, L.A.; FEDOROVA, A.A.; TSEPKIN, M.F.;
SHAYEVICH, A.G.; ZARUBIN, A.G., otv.red.; VASIL'YEVA, I.A., red.
izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[ZIL-157 motortruck; operation and service] Avtomobil' ZIL-157;
instruktsiia po ekspluatatsii. Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-
stroit.lit-ry, 1958. 235 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod.
(Motortrucks)

KASHIAYEV, M.D., prof., zasluzhennyy leyatel' nauki Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR;
SHUBENKO-GABUZOVA, I.N., kand.med.nauk.
Black "hairy tongue." Zhur.ush., nos.i gorl.bol. 22 no.4:77-78
Jl-Ag 162. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Azerbaydzhanskogo insti-
tuta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i patologoanatomicheskogo otde-
leniya 3-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Baku.
(TONGUE--DISEASES)

KASHLER, S.G.

Combustion of natural gas in rotary heat-treating furnaces.
Gas. prom. 7 no.3:35-36 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

KASHLEV, Nikolay Kuz'mich, inzh.; ANIKEYEV, Ye., red.

[Using advanced technology in mining peat with mechanized
brigades] Primenenie peredovoi tekhnologii pri dobyche torfa
mekhanizirovannymi otriadami. Smolensk, Smolenskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1963. 32 p. (MIRA 17:8)

USSR / Forestry. Dendrology

K-2

Ans Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58376

Author : Kashlev, V. F.

Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy Im. K. A. Timiryazev

Title : Gray Alder and its Importance

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. S.-kh. akad. in. K. A. Timiryazeva,
1957, vyp. 31, 343-348

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

14

ACC NR: AT6034601

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3232/66/000/003/0003/0010

AUTHOR: Kaduk, B. G.; Kashlev, V. P.; Skripnik, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Raising the accuracy of spectrum analyzers based on orthogonal converters.

SOURCE: L'vov. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Kontrol'no-izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: orthogonal converter, spectrum analysis, resolution capacity, signal analysis

ABSTRACT: The matter of raising resolving capacity and accuracy of spectrum analyzers has become urgent at the present time. Analyzers of high resolving capacity and accuracy are used as indicators at the output of time-scale compression systems in the analysis of ELF signals, at the output of IF amplifiers of various HF systems, for studying phase and frequency stability of HF signals, for analyzing the spectrum of their amplitude and phase fluctuations, and for determining the level of parasitic side components. Such analyzers may also be used independently in studying acoustic and hydroacoustic signals, oscillatory processes in various mechanical systems, in medical research, etc. Orthogonal converters are of promise in the construction of accurate spectrum analyzers of high resolving capacity. The circuit of the orthogonal converter uses the orthogonality of trigonometric functions corresponding to two input signals, i.e., the linearity of the conversion characteristic:

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034601

$$A(U_\omega) = \int_0^t U(t) U_r(t) dt, \quad (1)$$

where $U(t)$ is the signal analyzed, $U_g = U_0 e^{j\omega_0 t}$ is the signal of a tunable generator whose frequency determines the analysis frequency, and $A(U_\omega)$ is the signal at orthogonal converter output. Specific cases are discussed. Orig. art. has: 22 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

10-67 ENT(1)
 AND NO AT5021242

SOURCE CODE: UR/3217/65/000/001/00 0/0004

AUTHOR: Kashlev, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic frequency converters for wideband digital phase meters

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. Pribozontroyeniye. no. 1. 1965, 28-34

TOPIC TAGS: phase meter, phase shifter, frequency converter, pulse amplitude modulation, digital system, rf oscillator

ABSTRACT: The problem of the contradiction between the automated output of the measurement results of digital phase meters and the manual tuning of the converter is examined. This problem involves obtaining an auxiliary voltage with a frequency that differs from the variable frequency by the value of the intermediate frequency over the entire range of operating frequencies. The problem is solved by considering two voltages with different frequencies ω_1 and ω_2 as components of the spectrum of an amplitude-modulated oscillation. It is assumed that $\omega_1 > \omega_2$ and $\omega_1 - \omega_2 = \Omega$. Then the voltage with frequency ω_1 may be considered the carrier and the voltage with frequency ω_2 may be considered the lower sideband of the spectrum of the AM oscillation, which is modulated by a voltage with frequency Ω . The total signal at the

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ACC NR: AT6021242

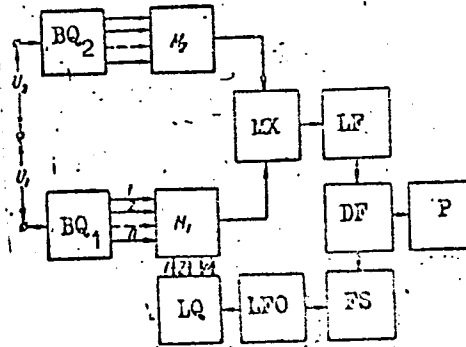
output of the modulator has the form:

$$U_1 = \frac{n}{2} m U_1 \cos(\omega - \Omega)t$$

$$U_2 = \frac{n}{2} m U_1 \cos(\omega + \Omega)t,$$

where m is the modulation factor. In order to automate the operation of the converter, voltage U_2 is fed to the second input of the mixer through balancing quadripole BQ_2 and equivalent modulator M_2 , whose phase-frequency characteristic is identical to that of the channel with voltage U_1 (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Converter of phase difference into fixed frequency: BQ_1, BQ_2 - high-frequency quadripoles; M_1, M_2 - modulators; LX - mixer; LQ - low-frequency quadripole; LFO - low-frequency oscillator; FS - phase shifter; LF - low-pass filter; DF - digital phase meter; P - printer.



ACC NM AT6021242

The process of modulation of a voltage with frequency ω by a voltage with frequency Ω to obtain sideband $\omega - \Omega$ or $\omega + \Omega$ is identical to continuous phase modulation of the initial phase of the voltage with frequency ω linearly with modulation frequency Ω . Devices with rotary capacitive phase shifters are also described. Orig. art. has: 3 diagrams and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 09Feb66/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 3/3 nst

L 07931-67 EWT(1\ EWT(m)/EWT(m) IJP(c) DS/WW

ACC NR: AP6030669

SOURCE CODE: UR/0166/66/000/004/0071/0073

AUTHOR: Kashkarov, V. P.; Mikhaelyan, B. M.

ORG: Kazakh State University (Kazakhskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Weakly anisothermal fan jet of liquid drops 9

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966, 71-73

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, turbulent jet, viscous fluid, temperature dependence, thermal boundary layer, flow velocity

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate flow in a twisted fan-like nonisothermal jet, with allowance for the change in the coefficient of viscosity in the flow field. All the other characteristics of the liquid are assumed constant. The flow in the nonisothermal weakly-twisted jet is described by a solution of a system of boundary-layer equations, supplemented with boundary conditions and conditions for the conservation of some of the quantities involved (jet momentum, angular-momentum flux, and excess heat content). Allowance is made for the dependence of the viscosity on the temperature. The zero-order and first approximation solutions of the differential equations are presented. Comparison of the results with data obtained by one of the authors earlier (Kashkarov, Vestnik AN KazSSR, 1965, no. 9) for a plane-parallel jet shows that the change in viscosity in the flow field has the same influence on the velocity field and on the rate of flow in both the plane-parallel and in the fan-shaped jet. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 vnb

ACC NR: AF6033530

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/004/0419/0425

AUTHOR: Kashkarov, V. P.; Mikhaelyan, B. M.

ORG: Kazakh University, Alma-Ata (Kazakhskiy universitet)

TITLE: Laminar slightly swirling jet propagating along a right circular cone

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 419-425

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, liquid flow, laminar flow, viscous flow, flow analysis, incompressible fluid

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (ZhTF no. 12, 1956), where the propagation of a jet-source along the surface of a cone was considered under different boundary conditions for the temperature and under constant physical characteristics of the liquid. The present article is devoted to the solution of a similar problem for a twisted jet made up of liquid drops with a viscosity that is variable in the flow field. All the other characteristics of the liquid (density, thermal conductivity, etc.) are assumed constant. The surface of the cone is assumed to be thermally nonconducting. The flow itself is assumed to be weakly nonisothermal and simplified linear dependence of the viscosity coefficient on the temperature is assumed to facilitate the solution. The calculations yield the distribution of the velocity and of the pressure along the cone. Dimensionless expressions are obtained for the components of longitudinal velocity and for the twist rate. The results show that in a weakly isothermal jet of an incompressible liquid, allowance for the temperature de-

Cord 1/2

UDC: 532.517.2

ACC NR: AF6033530

pendence of the viscosity coefficient has little effect on the pressure field. In a hot jet, the maximum velocity is closer to the cone surface and the effective jet thickness decreases. In a cold jet the situation is reversed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 29 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13May66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

KASHLEV, V. V.

Fotoproektsionnyy metod izgotovleniya shablonov i maketirovaniya trub (Photo projection method of making molds and of modeling pipe, by) K. T. Ivin, V. V. Kashlev, V. S. Zuyev (Moskva?) Sudpromgiz, 1953.
41 p. illus., diags.

N/5
733.95
.19

IVIN, K.T.; KASHLEV, V.V.; ZUYEV, V.S.; DUKEL'SKIY, V.A., otv. red.;
DYUZHENKO, G.A., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Slide projection method of manufacturing pipe templates
and models] Fotoproektsionnyi metod izgotovleniia shablonov
i maketirovaniia trub. [n.p.] Sudpromgiz, 1953. 41 p.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Marine pipe fitting)
(Photomechanical processes)

AGAFONOVA, Ye.N.; KASHLEV, Yu.A.

Magnetic susceptibility of atomic semiconductors. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; fiz. no.2:53-59 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Ural'skiy gosuniversitet.
(Semiconductors--Magnetic properties)

24.7900.

65710

SOV/139-59-2-9/30

AUTHORS: Agafonova, Ye.N. and Kashlev, Yu.A.

TITLE: On the Theory of Magnetic Susceptibility of Atomic Semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 53-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Korenblit (Ref 1) has calculated the magnetic susceptibility of a homeopolar semiconductor, using the many electron model of Shubin and Vonsovskiy (Ref 2). However, Dorfman (Ref 3) has pointed out that the application of this model to such homeopolar semiconductors as Ge, α -Sn is not correct since Sn and Ge atoms have an even number of valence electrons. These semiconductors have a closed spin shell and so they are more correctly described by a many-electron model of a crystal with closed spin shells (Ref 4 and 5). This model is also very approximate. The semiconductor is looked upon as an ideal monocrystal. The atoms at the lattice points of the ideal monocrystal have, in addition to closed electron shells, two outer electrons in the s-state ("doublet"). In the excited state lattice

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SOV/139-59-2-9/30

On the Theory of Magnetic Susceptibility of Atomic Semiconductors

points may appear at which there are three electrons (two in the s-state and one in the p-state, ie "triplets") and points with a single electron in the s-state, ie "units", and also points at which one electron is in the s-state and the other in the p-state ("pairs"). It is assumed that the spin orientation in the pairs is antiparallel. At low temperatures, the probability of an electron transition to an excited state is low and the weakly excited state of a semiconductor is represented as an aggregate of elementary excitations of quasi-particles propagated through the lattice. In accordance with the above model in the semi-classical approximation, the Hamiltonian for the excitations of the crystal is written in the form given by Eq (1). This corresponds to the absence of a magnetic field. Peierls (Ref 6) has treated the case where the magnetic field is present. The energy operator is given by Eq (2) and the total energy of the crystal in the semi-classical approximation and in the presence of a magnetic field is given by Eq (3). The magnetic susceptibility at low temperatures is given by Eq (4). The theoretical value is compared with the

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On the Theory of Magnetic Susceptibility of Atomic Semiconductors

experimental results obtained by Stevens (Ref 8). The comparison is shown in Fig 1, where 1 is the experimental curve and 2 the theoretical one. Fig 2 shows the magnetic susceptibility of α -Sn as a function of temperature. Curve 1 is experimental (Ref 9) and Curve 2 theoretical. In both cases the agreement between experiment and theory appears to be good. There are 2 figures and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosuniversitet (Ural State University)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1958

Card 3/3

L 2505-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5014613

UR/0181/65/007/006/1906/1908

AUTHOR: Kashlev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Absorption of ultrasound in metals 18

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1906-1908

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound absorption, absorption coefficient, conduction electron, impurity scattering, metal property

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to calculate the absorption coefficient of ultrasound in metals on the basis of a general determination of the dissipated energy of the wave. The model employed is that of a system of free electrons scattered by the impurity atoms. The energy change is determined from total Hamiltonian by applying the theory of irreversible processes (D. N. Zubarev, UFN v. 71, 71, 1960). The temperature is assumed to be low, so that the absorption of the ultrasound waves is due to their interaction with the conduction electrons. In the case of weak interaction, it is shown that the dragging effect makes a larger contribution to the energy than the scattering of the electrons by immobile impurity atoms. The present results are reconciled with those of Y. Nagaoka (Progr. Theor. Phys. v. 26, 589) and A. B. Pippard (Phil. Mag. v. 46, 1104, 1955). Orig. art. has: 5 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 2505-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014613

SUBMITTED: 19Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, GP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

PC

Card 2/2

L. Oh921-6/ EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6028447

SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/153/0064/0068

AUTHOR: Zverev, N. I.; Kashleva, L. I.

ORG: none *✱*

TITLE: Statistical method of forecasting *✓* the zonal index

SOURCE: *✱* Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 153, 1966.

Statisticheskiye metody dolgosrochnogo prognoza pogody (Statistical methods of long-range weather forecasting), 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: statistic analysis, long range weather forecasting, atmospheric current,

atmospheric circulation

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to elicit the possibility of forecasting the mean monthly value of the zonal index statistically. In working out this method, the authors proceeded from the assumption that by taking into account the past history of zonal circulation it is possible to precalculate the value of the zonal index in the future by extrapolation. Having found that purely zonal circulation in its evolution undergoes variations with periods of 9 and 23 months, the authors set up multiple regression equations for forecasting the zonal index for a month with a zero and monthly length of time before the forecast phenomenon occurred. The values of the zonal index for past months were calculated as the starting data. The regression equations after "screening" the predictors had the form:

$$\Delta \hat{I}_{(n+1)} = a_1 \Delta I_{(n-1)} + a_2 \Delta I_{(n-2)} + a_3 \Delta I_{(n-3)} + a_4; \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta \hat{I}_{(n+2)} = \beta_1 \Delta I_{(n-1)} + \beta_2 \Delta I_{(n-2)} + \beta_3 \Delta I_{(n-3)} + \beta_4. \quad (2)$$

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L 04921-67

ACC NR: AT6028447

Here $\Delta I(n + m)$ are the forecast values of the deviation of the index from the monthly norm; n is the initial number; $\Delta I(n - k)$ is the deviation of the value of the zonal index ($n - k$) of the month from the norm of the same month; α_1, β_1 are empirical influence functions ("weights"). These equations were derived separately for the cold and warm halves of the year, which in turn were divided into two halves. Equation (1) gives the forecast of the deviations of the mean monthly values of the index from the norm in the month following the initial month, and calculation by Eq. (2) gives the forecast for the next month, or the forecast of the zonal index with a 30-day length of time before the forecasting of the phenomenon occurs. An analysis of the data showed that the proposed method of extrapolation makes it possible to precalculate the intensity of zonal circulation at the mean level of the troposphere with a satisfactory guarantee. Thus, precalculation of the index can be used when compiling monthly forecasts by theoretical methods. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, and 1 table and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

kh

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, V.L.; GRAMENITSKIY, I.N.; KASHLINSKAYA, S.Ye.; LIVSHITS, D.M.

Spectrographic determination of minor impurities in a few raw materials, semi-finished products and pure metals in copper and nickel production. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. 19 no. 2: 211-216
Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Tartu--Spectrum analysis--Congresses)

KASHLINSKAYA S.YE.

AUTHORS: Livshits, D. M., Kashlinskaya, S. E.

75-6-9/23

TITLE: Spectroscopic Method for the Determination of Gold, Platinum, Palladium and Rhodium in Minerals, Slags and Waste Solutions With a Low Content of Precious Metals (Spektral'nyy metod opredeleniya zolota, platiny, palladiya i rodiya v bednykh produktakh - rudy, shlaki, sbrosovyye rastvory).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 6, pp. 714-717 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method for the quantitative coprecipitation of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold with copper from acid solutions with sodium diosulphate is described. The concentrate obtained in this way is analysed with the spectrograph NCm-22. The following lines were selected: Au 2675,95, Pt 2659,45, Pd 2447,91, Rh 3434,89 and Cu 3375,67. The relative error of the spectroscopic method is not greater than $\pm 12\%$ and this method of analysis of poor ores competes with the chemical analysis. With a precious-metal-content exceeding 20 g/m, this method is not as accurate as the chemical analysis. There are 1 figure, 4 tables.

Card 1/2

Spectroscopic Method for the Determination of Gold, Platinum, 75-6-9/23
Palladium and Rhodium in Minerals, Slags and Waste Solutions With a Low Content
of Precious Metals.

A.P. Zavenyagin

ASSOCIATION: **Noril'sk Combine for Mining and Metallurgy-imeni** / (Noril'skiy gorno-
metalurgicheskiy kombinat imeni A. P. Zavenyagina).

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Slags-Precious metal content
2. Waste solutions-Precious metal content
3. Spectroscopic analysis

Card 2/2

PAVLOVA, V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, N.G.; KASHLINSKAYA, S.E.

Separation and determination of small amounts of tellurium.

Zav.lab. 27 no.8:965-966 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Noril'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni A.P.
Zavenyagina.

(Tellurium--Analysis)

15.8620

30027
S/020/61/141/001/009/021
B103/B147

AUTHORS: Dogadkin, B. A., Tarasova, Z. N., Fogel'son, M. S., and
Kashlinskiy, A. I.

TITLE: Interaction of sulfur with rubber under the action of
 γ - radiation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 1, 1961, 90 - 93

TEXT: The authors studied the interaction of natural-rubber-sulfur
(NR + S) mixtures under the action of γ - radiation (dose 6 - 11 Mr) at
+20 and -196°C by means of electron paramagnetic resonance (epr). They
used a spectrometer with high-frequency modulation at -140 - +20°C.
Highly stable radicals were formed by irradiating NR and its mixtures
with 2% S; their spectra were equal, their concentration was
(1 - 2.5) $\cdot 10^{14}$ mg⁻¹, and after 30 - 45 days it was still
(0.05 - 0.1) $\cdot 10^{14}$ mg⁻¹. Besides free alkyl radicals formed during
irradiation of NR due to the disruption of an H atom and the rupture of

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S/020/61/141/001/009/021
B103/B147

Interaction of sulfur with...

the -C-C bonds of the NR chains, radicals of the allyl type are also formed. They are stabilized by the effect of conjugation of the free valency with the adjacent double bond, and are assumed to be long-lived polymer radicals. When irradiated at -196°C , the NR spectrum differs from that of the S + NR mixture. Since each spectrum constitutes a superposition of lines, the existence of several radical types is assumed. The inhibitory effect of sulfur may be ascribed, as in benzene, to the delocalization of an electron in the eight-membered ring of the sulfur molecule. When the samples irradiated at -196°C are heated at room temperature for 1 - 1.5 min, their spectrum becomes equal to that of long-lived radicals formed by irradiation of the same samples at $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Thus, radicals of varying stability are formed by irradiation at -196°C . The short-lived among them live for a few seconds at room temperature. The concentration dropped by gradual heating of the samples (at intervals of $6-7^{\circ}\text{C}$) from -196 to $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ in liquid-nitrogen vapor, and keeping the sample at given temperature for 5 min, as well as cooling to -140°C . On

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Interaction of sulfur with...

heating from -196 to -120°C the spectrum was not changed. The range of intense destruction of radicals corresponds to the vitrification range of NR (between -80 and -50°C). The reactivity rapidly increases in the range of the mobility jump of individual links of the molecular chain. Here (as on heating of irradiated NR) only the initial short-lived radicals perish whereas in the S + NR mixture new short-lived radicals with a high g-factor are also formed. This is explained in two ways: (A) At least two new radicals are formed in the mixture, or (B) only one radical with an anisotropic g-factor containing an -S-S group is formed. Since the concentration of newly formed radicals is a function of heating with a maximum at -80°C , it is concluded that at this temperature the ratio of the rate of formation to the rate of destruction of the new radicals is most favorable, effecting a maximum of recordable concentration. For the most distinct additional line characterizing the newly formed radicals, the g-factor is 2.027 ± 0.003 . Its value is equal to the one exhibited by sulfur radicals in the melt at 200°C . It is concluded that the new radicals are due to interaction of S_8 molecules with polymer radicals R^{\bullet} of

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S/020/61/141/001/009/021
B103/B147

Interaction of sulfur with...

NR under the action of γ -rays. Below vitrification temperature, this interaction does not take place. It is based on the rupture of the eight-membered sulfur ring, and can only take place at temperatures permitting the required mobility of NR molecular chains: $R^\cdot + S_8 \rightarrow RS_8^\cdot$ (1). RS_8^\cdot

may further decompose with separation of sulfur radicals:
 $RS_8^\cdot \rightarrow RS_{(8-x)}^\cdot + S_x^{\cdot\cdot}$ (2). Thus, S radicals are formed due to interaction

of polymer radicals with S molecules at temperatures below 0°C . The radicals $RS_{(8-x)}^\cdot$ live longer than polymeric R^\cdot radicals whereas $S_x^{\cdot\cdot}$

radicals are more active. The steric structure of rubber is a consequence of the interaction of R^\cdot with each other and with rubber molecules. The structure is formed in a temperature range in which, according to the epr, the radicals disappear most quickly when the irradiated NR thaws. S inhibits the formation of polymer radicals during irradiation. The S-containing radicals can be stabilized by formation of cyclic end groups. Also this process reduces the cross links. An interaction of $S_x^{\cdot\cdot}$ biradicals with molecular chains is possible; nevertheless, intramolecular

Card 4/5

L 01052-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6030956 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/009/2594/2597

44
B

AUTHOR: Kashlinskiy, A. I. ; Chechernikov, V. I. ; Venevtsev, Yu. N.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of electron resonance and magnetic properties in solid solutions of the system

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 9, 1966, 2594-2597

TOPIC TAGS: electron spin resonance, electron spectrum, EPR spectrum, solid solution, bismuth ferrate, barium titanate

ABSTRACT: The spectra of electronic resonance in solid solutions of the system bismuth ferrate barium titanate have been investigated. The clearly defined anomalies in the spectra are determined, corresponding to the dielectric and magnetic transitions in solid solutions in conformity with tetragonal and rhombohedral modifications. The data on changes in the EPR spectra are analyzed in relation to the properties of solid solutions under study. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jan66/ ORIG REF: 009/

Card 1/1 aww

S/190/62/004/008/010/G16
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Tarasova, Z. N., Fogel'son, M. S., Kozlov, V. T.,
Kashlinskiy, A. I., Kaplunov, M. Ya., Dogadkin, B. A.

TITLE: Epr study of the radiation vulcanization of rubber in the
presence of sulfur and hexachlor ethane

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 8, 1962,
1204-1209

TEXT: Recorded epr spectra were used to study the formation of free
radicals during the radiation polymerization of natural rubber (NR) and
mixtures of NR with 2wt.% sulfur or 10wt.% C_2Cl_6 . Irradiation was
conducted at $-196 - +20^{\circ}C$ with Co^{60} at a dose of 6 - 11 Mr. Results:

(1) Long-lived radicals with an initial concentration of $(1-2.5) \cdot 10^{14} mg^{-1}$
form in NR and its mixtures with S or C_2Cl_6 at $20^{\circ}C$ and 6-8Mr.

(2) Radicals of different lives form with irradiation at $-196^{\circ}C$. Their
initial concentrations in NR, NR + C_2Cl_6 and in NR + S are

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Epr study of the radiation ...

S/190/62/004/008/010/016
B101/E180

$(4.9 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{15} \text{ mg}^{-1}$, $(11 \pm 2) \cdot 10^{15} \text{ mg}^{-1}$, and $(2.6 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{15} \text{ mg}^{-1}$, respectively. The inhibiting effect of S is due to delocalization of an electron in the S_8 ring. (3) If the NR + C_2Cl_6 sample irradiated at -196°C is slowly brought to room temperature, structuration occurs near the vitrification temperature (-70°C). Short-lived radicals disappear and the concentration of free radicals approaches the room temperature level. (4) Gradual heating of the NR + S sample yields new short-lived radicals with a g factor of 2.027 ± 0.003 which is typical of S radicals. The radicals whose concentration reaches a maximum of approximately $6 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ mg}^{-1}$ at -80°C are formed by reaction between NR and S, the S_8 ring being ruptured. (5) After irradiation, crystalline C_2Cl_6 showed an intensive epr signal, from which it is assumed that various types of radical are formed. The formation of $\cdot CCl_3$ radicals was confirmed by the analytical detection of chloroform. (6) Structuration of NR irradiated at low temperatures is supported by C_2Cl_6 and impeded by S which increases

Card 2/3

CHECHERNIKOV, V.I.; KASHLINSKIY, A.I.

Temperature dependence of resonance absorption in nickel-zinc
ferrites. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3:Fiz., astron. 18 no.5:49-53
S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra magnetizma Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

L 3057-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AR5013241

UR/0275/65/000/003/V003/V003
621.38:66

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Sv. t., Abs. 3V16

AUTHOR: Kashlinskiy, A. I.

TITLE: Type EPA-2 EPR radio spectrometer¹⁰

CITED SOURCE: Avtomatiz.khim. proiz-v, vyp. 1, 1964, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: radio spectrometer, EPR radio spectrometer / EPA-2 radio spectrometer

TRANSLATION: The operation of an EPR radio spectrometer depends on the interaction of an r-f radiation with a substance placed in a constant magnetic field and possessing the property of electron paramagnetism. Power from a klystron generator, at 9300 Mc, is supplied to a resonator containing the test substance. The resonator is placed in a constant magnetic field. At a certain field strength, the energy absorbed by the substance increases, while the resonator Q-factor decreases, which changes the output signal. A weak a-c field, at 900 kc, is superposed on the constant magnetic field. The EPR signal is amplified and detected. The output voltage is proportional to the first derivative of the

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L 3057-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5013241

3
absorption line; this voltage is amplified and fed to an EPP-09 potentiometer. The klystron frequency is tuned (by an AFC system) to the working resonator. The resonator operates with H_{208} mode at 3.2 cm. The sensitivity is 5×10^{-9} with an oscillograph and 5×10^{-11} with a recorder. The radio spectrometer may be used for observation and recording of free radicals, paramagnetic ions, metal-organic paramagnetic complexes, etc.

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

beh
Card 2/2

KASHLINSKIY, R.N., inzh.

Economy of resistance welding for wire and cable shoeing.
Svar. proizv. no.9:40 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po montazhnym i spetsial'nym
stroitel'nym rabotam.

SHAIN, S.S., prof.; BOGDANOV, P.I.; KASHMANOV, A.A.; KOSAREVA, Ye.G.,
KOSOBOKOV, G.I.; KUZNETSOVA, G.I.; MOLOVA, A.V.; TRUSOVA,
N.R.; TYAMIN, V.V.; KOREYSHO, Ye.G., red.; BALLOD, A.I.,
tekhn. red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Light and the development of plants]Svet i razvitie rastenii.

[By] S.S.Shain i dr. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 622 p.

(MIRA 16:9)

(Plants, Effect of light on)

KASHMANOV, V.

Voluntary principles should be used in the economics of
industrial production. Avt. transp. 43 no.4:7-9 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom proizvodstvennoy raboty i zarabotnoy
platy Tsentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabotnikov
svyazi, rabochikh avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog.

KASHMANOV, V.

KASHMANOV, V.

To the reclamation of virgin and idle lands. Avt.transp. 32 no.5:
3 of cover My '54. (HLRA 7:7)
(Transportation, Automotive)

KASHMANOV, V.

**Fifth Congress of the Workers' Trade Union of the Automotive
Transport and Highway Industries. Avt.dor.19 no.5:3 My '56.**

(MLRA 9:8)

(Moscow--Trade unions--Congresses)

KASHMANOV, V.

Organization of socialist competition and results of operations.

Avt. transp. 36 no.10:29-30 0 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

(Transportation, Automotive) (Socialist competition)

KASHMANOV, V.

Initiative of advanced workers is followed. Avt.transp. 36 no.8:54
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Instruktor TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabotnikov svyazi, ra-
bochikh avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog.
(Automobile drivers)

LAZARENKO, Il'ya Mikhaylovich; KASHMANOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich

[Wages and the standardization of the labor of workers in
automotive transportation] Oplate i normirovanie truda rabo-
chikh avtomobil'nogo transporta. Moskva, Profizdat, 1959.

145 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Wages)

(Transportation, Automotive)

ROMANOV, B.G.; KASHMANOV, V.N.

New regulations on highway-transportation worker. Za rul. 17 no.1:19-20
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Predsedatel' TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog (for Romanov). 2. Instruktor otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog (for Kashmanov).

(Highway transport workers)

KASHMANOV, V.; KOKSHAROV, A.

Live and toil like Communists. Avt.dor. 22 no.11:5-6
N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Road construction)

KASHMANOV, V.

Explorers of the future. Avt.transp. 38 no.1:8-10 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Socialist competition)

KASHMANOV, V.

Driver's workday without established norms. Za rul. 18
no.1:16 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Highway transport workers)

TSEGOYEV, S. (g.Kuybyshev); OLESOV, N., instruktor; DOLGUSHINA, A.;
KASHMANOV, V.; SEMCHENKO, I.

Inspection of "red corners" is in progress. Sov. profsoiuzy
18 no.17:36-37 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy",
(for TSegoyev). 2. Sverdlovskiy oblastnoy komitet profsoyuza
rabochikh metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Olesov).
3. Zavod "Aremkuz", predsedatel' soveta sotsystviya sem'ye i
shkole, g. Moskva (for Kashmanov). 4. Zavod vysokovol'tnoy
apparatury, g. Rovno (for Semchenko).
- (Community centers) (Moscow—Community and school)
(Rovno—Technological innovations)

MIZINOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; DEMENT'YEV, Vasilii Fedorovich;
DUBNIKOVA, Mariya Pavlovna; CHERKE, Nina Alekseyevna;
KASHMANOV, V.N., red.

[Organization of labor and wages in automotive transportation; a reference aid] Organizatsiia truda i zarabotnoi platy na avtomobil'nom transporte; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 246 p. (MIRA 18:4)

TIKHONOVA, N., kand. biolog. nauk; KASHMANOVA, O., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Molybdenum against pea and bean diseases. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
10 no.2:23-24 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut kormov.

KHVOROSTOVA, Z.M.; KASHMENSKAYA, O.V.

Some problems of Quaternary galaciation in the upper reaches of the
Kolyma and Indigirka Rivers. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd.
AN SSSR no.27:157-170 '62.

Preglacial and interglacial Quaternary sediments in the upper
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